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SHITIKOV, ARBATOV ON APPEAL FOR PEACE TALKS

Shitikov Urges Positive Reply

LD061306 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug, TASS--The Appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World, the draft of which was submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, has evoked extensive response throughout the world. The appeal has been supported by members of parliament, political parties and public organisations in many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. A press conference in Moscow today was told this by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"The appeal, that was adopted some six weeks ago", he said, "calls on the law-making bodies of all countries resolutely to declare for businesslike and honest talks with the aim of preventing a new round of the nuclear-arms race, eliminating seats of tension and of achieving a peaceful solution of international problems".

"The appeal has been ardently approved in socialist countries. It has been met with an active and well-wishing response in most non-aligned and neutral states", Shitikov noted.

Positive replies to the appeal have been received from the parliaments and also prominent political figures of Syria, Jordan, Mexico, Austria, Nicaragua, Sweden, Costa Rica, Colombia, Guinea, Togo and many other states. The Finnish parliament, for instance, in its official reply to the appeal has praised it and stated that it shares the deep concern with the increased military danger expressed in it.

"The main thing in the responses to the appeal is the support for the idea of talks on the key problems of war and peace", Shitikov noted. "It is clearly stated in them that the time has come to search for a way out of the serious situation that has now formed in the world".

"There has been a different reaction as well", Shitikov noted. "The government circles of a number of states, first of all the leading NATO countries, certain media outlets have taken steps to belittle the importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet's initiative, to present it as some sort of a "propaganda action of the Kremlin". [quotation marks as received]

"It is indicative", Shitikov went on, "that a number of high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration have made statements after the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet from which it follows that in words they are for talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of the arms race while by their deeds they are in fact trying to torpedo these talks or to put them off for as long as possible. At the same time a tendency towards an attentive and serious approach to the document adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has manifested itself in the parliamentary circles of a number of NATO countries, in particular Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg, and some other".

"In our nuclear age talks are equally needed by all", Shitikov said. "Today there is no other reasonable way of solving outstanding issues, however acute and complex they may be, than talks. We would like to stress once again that peace is a common asset of mankind and today it is also the prime condition of its existence. Peace can be and should be perserved only by common effort. The maintenance of peace was, is and will be the supreme aim of the Soviet state's foreign policy", Shitikov stressed.

Taking part in the press conference were deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Replying to a question, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies Academician Georgiy Arbatov said in part: "The statements by representatives of the U.S. administration about readiness for talks with the Soviet Union are nothing but an attempt to delude public opinion.

"It is difficult to square this 'readiness' with the policy of the United States directed at undermining detente and intensifying the arms race. Touching on the decisions adopted at the Madrid meeting the Chairman of the Board of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY Lev Tolkunov noted that the Soviet public regards them on the whole as positive. However, consensus has not yet been reached concerning the convocation of the conference on detente and disarmament in Europe. "We hold that given the good will of all sides this question can be settled at the next stage of the meeting," he said.

Arbatov on U.S. Readiness

LD070855 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet has held a press conference here in Moscow in connection with the Appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to Parliaments and Peoples of the World.

Georgiy Arbatov, head of the Moscow Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies answered questions put by journalists. The first question was: The spokesmen for the U.S. administration claim they are ready for talks with the Soviet Union. They say there is an agreement with the Soviet Union concerning the beginning of these talks, but the Soviet leaders say the American administration isn't ready and there have been no clear official statements made on this score. Now, how do you view the statements of American leaders about their readiness for the talks?

[Begin Arbatov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] I think this is an attempt to dupe the public and some leaders who want to be duped. As things actually stand, nothing confirms the (?version) the American administration is ready to hold talks. First of all, the American course towards an arms buildup and their intentions belies this, but one can't select one particular, one particular type of missile and hold negotiations, while adopting new arms programs. But this is what the United States is doing. Then people who are now made responsible in the United States for disarmament do not inspire great confidence, to put it mildly. [end recording]

How do you view the outlooks for Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and the latest statements of the American administration on this score?

[Begin Arbatov recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] Our position is this: We are ready to conduct talks in a most serious way. We are ready for early talks. But unfortunately, whatever has been offered by the American side to date does not give hope that positive results could be achieved, that is, on the basis of the position taken by the United States. This issue, by the way, is also linked with SALT. One can't negotiate delivery vehicles while rejecting strategic arms limitation and the results that have been attained. In the long run, it makes no difference for the Soviet Union from where a missile has been fired; from Dakota, or say from Nevada or West Germany. Perhaps it is even worse if it is from West Germany, for less time is left for warning.

Our stand on this issue is clear. It is outlined in a recent article by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov which sums up what experts in the Soviet Union have been saying for a long time, namely, that the decision to station medium-range missiles in Europe by the American side will not promote European security. This step is intended to impair possibilities for Soviet retaliatory strikes, in case the Soviet Union is attacked. We were against this NATO decision and suggested talks. NATO declined however. Instead it adopted a decision by which it will start, as of 1983, deployment of missiles in Europe, and then it will get down to talks rightaway.

Then the decision was changed under strong pressure from U.S. allies. The United States acquiesced to open preliminary talks at the end of this year, when very little time will be left before the stationing of the missiles. But we do not refuse to have talks.

I believe that the first top-level contacts in September, when Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will visit the United States, will be an important touchstone of U.S. readiness for talks. [end recording]

REAGAN COMMENTS ON SALT PROSPECTS CRITICIZED

LD061740 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug, TASS--In an interview to the newspaper Washington STAR, President Reagan touched upon the question of the reasons for delaying by his administration the resumption of the talks on strategic arms limitation. "I don't want to talk arms limitation. I want to talk arms reduction," the President asserted.

As is known, such declarations coming from U.S. officials are nothing new. During the talks on the SALT II treaty, the United States delegation made such demagogical statements, advancing wishy-washy proposals for a "broader" and "radical" agreement. But they were always far removed from the idea of general and complete disarmament under complete and comprehensive control which was proposed many times by the Soviet Union.

Then, just as now, the essence of the declarations similar to the one that was now made by President Reagan is to get under their camouflage unilateral advantages for the United States to the detriment of the Soviet Union, to violate the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, to disrupt the strategic balance that has formed in the world and to ensure for the United States military superiority over the USSR.

It is not accidental, apparently, that Reagan in his interview actually dissociated himself from the SALT II treaty which is based precisely on the just principle of equality and equal security. "There's no belief on my part that the treaty, as it is, could ever be signed by us," President Reagan said, apparently forgetting that the SALT II treaty was signed on June 18, 1979, in Vienna by his predecessor in the post of president of the United States.

The fact that the United States administration has not only frozen the ratification of the SALT II treaty but is also dissociating itself from the treaty the talks on which were conducted by three presidents of the United States, including two Republicans, shows once again that the Washington administration is an unreliable partner and that there is no continuity whatsoever in the White House in observance of international commitments.

As to the calculations to wear out the Soviet Union in the new round of the arms race that were set out by the President of the United States in such a cynical way, they stem from the absurd view about the Soviet Union's potential. The Soviet Union has not been seeking and is not seeking military superiority over the other side. This is not its policy. But the USSR will not allow the creating of such a superiority. Such attempts, as well as the efforts to talk with the USSR from the position of strength, are absolutely prospectless.

GAO REPORT ON ARMS ATTEMPTS TO 'JUSTIFY' UPGRADING

LD070337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug (TASS)--American "hawks" and the military-industrial complex, not satisfied with the record breaking acceleration of the arms race and military expenditure, have launched a broad campaign for even further increases in military appropriations and for the creation of new strategic arms systems within the framework of preparations for a "limited" nuclear war.

Evidence for this is a report from the General Accounting Office of the United States, in which the demand is made for a revision of the policy governing the creation of new kinds of arms, taking into account the Pentagon's "strategy of resistance" regarding armaments, directed precisely at U.S. participation in "limited" nuclear conflicts.

The report is basically an attempt to "justify" the dangerous plans of the Reagan administration aimed at getting nations used to the idea of the possible use of nuclear weapons and the unleashing of a nuclear war.

Using the false pretext that the U.S. Armed Forces are "lagging behind," the authors of the document maintain that the United States' existing land, sea and air nuclear facilities, command control and communications systems do not meet "present-day requirements." "Programs for acquiring strategic types of weapons must be reviewed with a view to ensuring in the near future the production of the weapons needed to implement the new strategy," says the report.

The document's authors support the administration's plans for setting up the system of intercontinental ballistic missiles which have a mobile base, the new B-1 strategic bomber and other modern types of weapons. However, they assert, these plans are being implemented too slowly and the types of weapons in question are "insufficient."

The authors demand that the program for the future purchases of new strategic weapons systems be included in the Pentagon's draft budget for the fiscal year 1983, which will be submitted to Congress in January. According to preliminary assessments, and not taking into account the demands being made by the General Accounting Office, this budget will already reach the astronomical sum of $255 billion, whereas the administration's 5-year program for the stepping up the arms race will cost the U.S. taxpayer $1.5 trillion.

The publication of this report shows yet again what crazy ideas are being thought up in Washington. Gathering of authoritative scientists, including the participants of the international conference "physicians for the prevention of nuclear war," have frequently pointed out the impossibility of a "limited" nuclear conflict, the inevitability of its growing into a total catastrophe which will bring death to hundreds of millions of people, and incalculable calamities and suffering for all mankind. The facts, however, show that Washington remains deaf to these warnings and is prepared to gamble with the destinies of mankind.

'CLASSIFIED PENTAGON DOCUMENTS' REVEAL U.S. PLANS

LD061845 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Smirnov]

[Text] Rome, 6 Aug, TASS--Since the beginning of the 1970's the United States has been planning to limit the zone of a possible nuclear conflict to the European theatre. It follows from the Pentagon's classified document, which specifies, in particular, 23,389 objects in Europe for striking a nuclear blow. The document was published in the biggest Italian weekly PANORAMA.

The weekly also points out that "operations of support for actions of the U.S. special units equipped with nuclear and chemical weapons" are considered in the document called Directive Number 10-1. This plan envisages the transfer to Europe of special U.S. Army units in case of an "emergency situation," even without the consent of governments of the NATO member countries.

The supplement to the same directive, which considers the questions of material support for the operations in Europe, stresses that "the U.S. nuclear weapons, as well as chemical and bacteriological ones, will be used in the territories of states integrated in the NATO bloc,"

The PANORAMA publishes extract from another classified Pentagon's document Number 100-7--the operation plan of the headquarter of the commander-in-chief of U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe. It runs that the decision to use nuclear weapons in the territories of the NATO West European allies must be adopted by the U.S. command without the preliminary consent of the national authorities. The cynical stand of the U.S. "hawks" who turn Western Europe into the Pentagon hostage, arouses indignation of the democratic public, which points out that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" may become a cover of a "nuclear coffin" for Europe.

U.S. REACTION TO ARMS TALKS, PROPOSALS RAPPED

PM071015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Rejoinder": "Come to Your Senses Gentlemen"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the all-European conference has announced an adjournment. The head of the Finnish delegation, who proposed this decision, expressed the hope that the meeting's participants will utilize the next 3 months to seek a solution to the remaining problems.

However, 24 hours had not passed before U.S. State Department Spokesman Fischer read out at a press conference a statement which makes it obvious that the American side has no intention whatsoever of undertaking such a quest. This statement stands everything on its head. The State Department asserts that "the inflexible (?) position occupied by the Soviet Union...has made a constructive conclusion to this meeting impossible (!)."

Excuse me good sirs! What about the real facts, about which you are deliberately keeping quiet? What, for example, about the fact that it is mainly due to the good will of the USSR and the other socialist countries in Europe that agreement has already been reached on two-thirds of the questions submitted for the delegates' examination? Who is refusing to adopt the USSR's important proposals advanced back in February which, as the Western press has admitted, opened up the way to solving the key question on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe?

In the Final Act of the European meeting, there is a subsection on confidence-building measures between participating states. The subsection deals with preliminary notification of major military exercises, with exchange of observers and so on. In a case where the territory of a participating state extends beyond the borders of Europe, it says in the Final Act, preliminary notification must only be given about exercises which are being held within 250 km of the states borders that face or are shared with any other European participating state.

So now the Soviet Union has agreed to extend this zone to all of the European part of its territory--naturally under condition of corresponding extension of this zone by Western states. The Soviet delegation has stated its readiness to listen with due attention to the proposals of partners and to try to find a mutually acceptable formula during talks. But how did the American delegation reply to this?

As was reported on 21 July by the British paper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the American delegation stated that the Soviet proposal was ridiculous and absurd. After all this, Washington and the United States State Department is stating that the Soviet Union is allegedly refusing to extend the validity of the measures for the consolidation of trust and security in Europe to all of the European territory of the USSR. As the saying goes, they have neither a sense of shame nor a conscience.

IZVESTIYA ASSAULTS U.S. PLAN FOR FRG REDEPLOYMENT

PM061447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Rehearsing Adventures"]

[Text] Bonn--U.S. servicemen stationed in the FRG have received documents marked "For Study Purposes Only." This is on their reverse side. As for the covers, under a 5-pointed Russian-style star is printed: "Officer's Service Record," "Identity Card" and "Komsomol." Forgeries? Undoubtedly.

They were prepared by the U.S. military special services. But for what purpose? What need do U.S. soldiers stationed in the FRG have for such papers? Preparing operations "for the East?" Testing methods of "taking prisoners and establishing identities?" Preparing for war against the USSR?

By no means idle questions. The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, which exposed the U.S. command's operation, recalls a notorious issue of the U.S. journal COLLIERS. In 1951 it printed a map of the USSR on which Moscow and the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union were marked "occupied." The newspaper writes: "Soviet identity cards in the hands of U.S. soldiers in the FRG show that plans of this kind continue to lie dormant in the desks of U.S. staff officers while combat units are actually preparing for them, in great secrecy, of course. It is no coincidence that the documents bore the stern note: 'This service document is issued only once during the entire period of active service. In the event of its being lost, the person responsible will be disciplined.'"

The story of the fake documents has come to light at the time when Washington's plan to redeploy its Armed Forces from deep inside the FRG to the borders with the GDR and Czechoslovakia is in the West German public's thoughts. At first it is envisaged that three brigades will be transferred east. After them the remaining 14 U.S. brigades will be brought closer to the socialist states' borders. This means an army of over 20,000 officers and men equipped with a tremendous arsenal of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The bourgeois press is groaning but only because the Pentagon's venture will cost the FRG many billions of marks. The construction of new barracks, depots and firing ranges will place a heavy burden on an already tottering Treasury. But some people in the FRG are prepared to shed a few tears over a few hairs while forgetting that it is a question of the whole head. NATO is guided by the so-called "forward defense" strategy. In other words, a strategy of combat operations in the border regions or, more precisely, on other people's territory. The NATO army's whole organizational structure and technical equipping is of a particularly aggressive nature. If you bear in mind that the fuss over the troop redeployment is starting at a time when U.S. policy's reckless bellicosity is at its height, when the preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe are in full swing and when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is already speaking openly of the possibility of war in Europe with the aid of "conventional weapons," all these facts, beginning with the issuing of forged servicemen's documents, appear as links in a single chain, a chain of joyless preparations threatening to transform the European Continent into an arena of destructive conflict.

Meanwhile the United States is already virtually setting about implementing the plans for deploying its forces in direct proximity to the socialist community countries' borders. The Washington administration has stated that the redeployment of its forces is of special "priority." The Rhine has already been visited three times this year by General Groves who has been charged by the Pentagon with coordinating the planned operation. The pro-U.S. lobby in the FRG in the shape of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and the rightwing bourgeois press is being mobilized. The opposition has already begun a propaganda campaign against the government, reproaching it for allegedly reacting to the U.S. wishes with insufficient seriousness. It has already sent an appropriate inquiry to parliament.

The Pentagon's militarist preparations on FRG territory are arousing the concern of the country's population. (Lorens Knorr), a member of the German Peace Council directorate, termed the redeployment of the forces "one more act in undermining detente and worsening the already tense relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. What does the United States want? To escalate by another step the preparations for a 'limited war' in Europe?" this political figure asks. Such anxious questions are now being posed by broad circles of the FRG's public whose country is being transformed into a firing ground for the Pentagon's dangerous militarist adventures.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES ROSTOW DISARMAMENT STANCE

PM061271 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Sketch": "Disarmament to the Teeth"]

[Text] Eugene Rostow is aggrieved and disheartened. Overwhelmed by his feelings, the master of arts, doctor of law and yesterday's professor of law at Yale University is losing his academic cool. I am horror-struck! he exclaims. Well, it is annoying: He only recently took his place as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency but he has already come under fierce critical fire in the West and East. First some prominent senators expressed doubt as to his good intentions. Then journalists started pestering him with unpleasant questions.

"Professor Rostow, you are an ardent opponent of SALT II. Can a person like you conduct disarmament talks?" a reporter for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL asks.

"Of course. Why not?" the director replies, spreading his hands in perplexity. But the journalist is not convinced.

"Whatever you may say," he insists, "many people in Europe now think the United States has no interest at all in talks."

"There is not a grain of truth in that!" the professor replies indignantly.

There is no sleep, no rest for the soul in torment. In his spare time he opens the New York TIMES: "West Germany is very upset by Eugene Rostow's remarks." The professor furiously throws the newspaper aside.

The Russians annoy him particularly. "They want to make our hair stand on end," Rostow complains. "They want to frighten us." How? By constantly reminding us of the dangers of the arms race. The perfidious Russians also make use of "all kinds of propaganda tricks," and all in order to (just think of it, what impudence!)...force us to resume talks. The director laments, they are "being relatively successful in forcing us to defend ourselves."

But now the injured director has decided to go on offensive in order to defend his good name and uphold the peaceable stand of the U.S. administration. He chose a sympathetic audience for this purpose--the Senate Armed Services Committee, where people who share his militant views are in the majority.

He began by complaining indignantly about how horror-struck he was when he found out how many people do not believe in the U.S. Stand on arms control. The senators shared his indignation.

Then Rostow expounded his program for the "establishment of lasting peace on a global scale." The senators heard an interesting revelation: There is no longer peace in the world, it turns out, and it must be restored. "Peace is not the natural state of the international community.... Confusion and chaos prevail in the world."

As a result of implementing reforms in the rural areas, land has been distributed to those who work it. Mechanized farming was introduced while the foundation for agricultural cooperatives has also been laid. Statistics reveal the effectiveness of the reforms undertaken. For instance, a record harvest of 13.4 million tons of paddy was obtained at the end of the fiscal year ending 31 March. This is 2 million tons above last year.

As a result of doubling the investment in the oil industry in the past 2 years, Burma is self-sufficient in oil. According to experts' predictions, Burma will become an oil exporter in the next few years by expanding its oil exploration. A recent report by the World Bank also commented that the economy of Burma has developed markedly.

Not long ago, the West did not want to recognize the successes scored by Burma which was marching along a new, progressive path. Because of these successes, Burma can now concentrate more on solving social problems. For instance, in the past 5 years, state funds for the social sector have doubled. In this year also, pensions for workers and other staff members were raised by one and a half times.

For distinguished work in the public education sector, the United Nations presented an award in recognition of Burma's endeavors. Today, illiteracy has been completely wiped out in 110 regions of the country.

It is also obse[illegible]hat the fourth party congress has given particular attention to foreign affairs [illegible]aying down the guidelines for social development in the next 4 years. THE GUARDIAN said that Burma practices a policy of active neutrality under the leadership of the party in its foreign relations. The article pointed out that Burma does not allow its national sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity to be encroached upon and respects the principles of peaceful coexistence, that it stand for just and sincere political, economic and social relations and that it absolutely believes in a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of another country. That statement constitutes a fitting reply to the imperialists and hegemonists who are trying to drag Burma into toeing their line and deflect it from socialism. It is common knowledge that many attempts to this effect have been made. However, the Burmese people have responded to all of these with appropriate effectiveness.

Burmese people understand that loyalty to one's own chosen line is a guarantee to overcome the difficulties which are the result of the many years of oppression by foreign colonial masters and alian circles.

THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, in welcoming the party congress, said that it is convinced that the BSPP, with the support of the people, will be able to strengthen the fruits of socialist victories and score new victories which will further the interests of the people and the state. The Soviet people, who are studying the life of the friendly Burmese people, are also of the same conviction.

If the natural state of international life is not peace, then it must be war....

Where is the source of war? It lies, of course, in the "Soviets' aggressiveness." Rostow introduced an original amendment to the familiar story about the "Soviet military threat" which surprised even the wordly-wise legislators: It transpires that the Soviet Union "systematically uses war as an instrument of national policy." Some people in the audience wanted to ask Rostow to name just one inch of foreign soil conquered by the Reds. But they were too diffident. An academic with so many diplomas probably knows what nobody else knows. He was not a university professor for so many years for nothing.

Rostow spoke with emotion of his desire to foster peace and to create the "objective conditions for peace," and in a very original way: through an all-around buildup in U.S. and NATO military preparations.

Moving on to military matters, the speaker became inspired and got carried away. He bolted like an untamed mustang on the prairie.

Rostow did not stint on enraptured words in praise of the "energetic measures" by President Reagan and Congress to increase the might of the Armed Forces, develop new instruments of death and strengthen the military alliances. He does not like the fact that the Soviet Union has equaled the United States in military might. Without false modesty he expressed his dream of American military superiority: "If the Russians cannot display greater readiness for cooperation (that is, submit to the U.S. diktat--S.V.), then...it is hard to imagine what level of military superiority would be needed to induce them to cooperate more."

On Capitol Hill the cry went up: Arm, arm, arm! And then what?

"We will be able to use military might," Rostow declared longingly, "to defend our interests if that proves necessary--and not only in Europe but in many other strategically important parts of the world."

"This is the minimal aim of the existence of our nuclear potential," the speaker noted significantly. A minimum program. You can guess how impressive the maximum program is.

Those present could not help remembering Senator A. Cranston's observation: Rostow would have been more suited to the post of defense secretary than that of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Working himself up to fever pitch, the speaker started talking about how to "undermine the Soviet Union's defense system." But he suddenly remembered that he is--alas--not yet the Pentagon chief but Washington's disarmament chief. It is fitting that he should have an olive branch from time to time.

Then the excitement died down. Rostow's voice became dull, as if he was once again lecturing to Yale University students about state law. "Our task is to define the role of arms control...." That role, he stated immediately, is purely secondary. Agreements on curtailing armaments are no substitute for building up the military arsenal. They "cannot guarantee the preservation of peace." "Arms control considerations" must not be allowed to "influence our policy in the sphere of weapons purchases or even our strategy." The director insisted.

"We must guard against that danger at all costs!" he warned sternly.

But what about talks?

"We must not rush (!) to the conference table or hurry to conclude an agreement as soon as the talks have begun.... The purchasing of military systems cannot be postponed for the sake of arms control talks...."

The speaker left no room for doubt that at the conference table he will make every effort to cause delays and obstructions.

They say a diplomat is given a tongue in order to conceal his thoughts. Not so with Eugene Rostow. His statements are touchingly sincere. He is a frank herald of "disarmament to the teeth," which cannot be distinguished from the arms race.

HIROSHIMA BOMBING RECALLED; ARMS RACE DENOUNCED

LD070254 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Genrikh Borovik commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. What happened in Hiroshima on 6 August 1945, and then in Nagasaki 3 days later, can and should be called not just barbaric murder, but also political murder. How else can you describe something not called for by any military need, which was based on pure political calculations? To frighten the Russians, to weaken and put down the feelings of admiration and gratitude the world felt in the face of the victory of the socialist country that broke Hitler's back, to present mankind with a mandate to rule the world and to arrange it according to a scheme devised in Washington--for this, for this alone, 240,000 people were turned to ash and another 163,000 were doomed to agonies until death: Some 400,000 people killed just in order to make an impression, to put it crudely.

Hiroshima was a manifestation of what is today called, with bitter devastating irony, arithmetical humanity. At its heart is an arithmetic task: How many millions of people on earth must be destroyed in order for you to remain alive and arrange the world according to your own formulas and order? Hitler tried to resolve such a task in his time, Mao gave it some thought and today's U.S. politicians and top military brass are weighing it up one way and another. They are trying to extract formulas for a decision, such as Directive No 57 about limited nuclear war, the "clean bomb," the possibility of victory and survival in an atomic nightmare, and so on and so forth.

At the foundation of these formulas is political charlatanism and an expectation of profits from the arms race. In order to palm these formulas off on people, everything possible is done to make them believe the lie about a Soviet threat, to get them used to the idea of the use of nuclear weapons being permissible, to make talk of the unthinkable commonplace, like the morning calculations of the coffinmaker, a debit and credit of deaths with a possible balance in one's favor, making a wholesale calculation of billions of human lives become normal for the man on the street and not make him sick at heart.

But there is no solution to that task in the sphere of arithmetical humanity, just as there is not and cannot be any victory and order based on the doom of hundreds of millions of people. The poetic image: "Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee," today has not only a moral significance, it relates to the physical existence of whole peoples and continents. Has mankind progressed the whole of the arduous and great path from living in caves to the highest achievements of the human spirit in order that this inexplicably beautiful miracle of human civilization, perhaps the only one in the whole universe, should be annihilated at the whim of political gamblers? This is what people are thinking about today, as they remember Hiroshima and a crime that can and should be called political murder.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS CEMA STATES' SUCCESSES

PM061555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Steering an Integration Course"]

[Text] The fraternal socialist countries are successfully solving problems relating to economic and social development and are a decisive force in the struggle for peace, progress and the security of the peoples. This was strikingly confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent congresses of the other ruling Marxist-Leninist parties which summed up the results of creative work in the 1970's and outlined the main targets in socialist and communist building.

The last decade was an important stage in the fraternal peoples' life. Demonstrating the advantages of the new system, the CEMA countries remained the world's most dynamically developing group of states. Their economic growth rate was nearly double that of the capitalist countries. The population's material and cultural living standard was further improved. The fraternal countries' considerable successes were achieved through the labor of millions of builders of the new life and they are inextricably bound up with the leading role of the communist parties, with deepening mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

"It is now impossible to imagine the confident development of a socialist country and its successful solution of a problem such as providing energy resources and introducing the latest scientific and technical achievements without ties with the other fraternal countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The socialist community countries are devoting paramount attention to the development of comprehensive mutual ties. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings and conversations in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states exercise a massive influence on the further improvement of mutual relations and on the widening of equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation. The understandings reached during summit meetings are being consistently implemented. Once again this was convincingly demonstrated by the 35th meeting of the CEMA session in Sofia.

The session summed up the results of a decade of fruitful activity in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. The positive results achieved ove the past years have fully confirmed the correctness of the fraternal parties' course toward deepening mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration. Collaborative practice shows that there is no question of economic building that the CEMA countries cannot solve together, on the basis of the correct combination of the interests of each fraternal country and of the community as a whole.

Integration is gathering speed. Long-term targeted programs covering very important economic spheres are being implemented, as are long-term bilateral programs of specialization and coproduction. Thanks to the socialist community countries' cohesion and their mutually advantageous cooperation it has been possible to considerably weaken the unfavorable influence of the capitalist world market.

The now completed coordination of national economic plans and the plan of multilateral integration measures for 1981-85 approved by the 35th CEMA Session create a sound basis for the progressive development of the CEMA countries' economies and their successful solution of bigger social and economic tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers examined the Soviet delegation's account of the 35th CEMA Session and noted with satisfaction that the session outlined important practical measures on the development of cooperation which will assist the implementation of the fraternal party congresses' decisions on switching the CEMA countries' economies to the path of intensification and on accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving socialist production efficiency for the purpose of further improving the peoples' well-being.

The fraternal states' joint activity serves the great cause of strengthening the socialist community's might and preserving and strengthening peace. The 35th CEMA Session, which took place in an atmosphere of unanimity and complete mutual understanding, convincingly confirmed that the CEMA countries resolutely oppose the imperialist policy of stepping up the arms race and fueling tension and that they advocate peaceful cooperation among states on all continents and the right of all peoples to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. The session participants unanimously supported the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples."

CEMA's stock is high. The new type of international relations established within the organization's framework are a great magnetic force. This was indicated by the presence at the session of delegations from a number of countries which have gained freedom from the colonial yoke.

The session noted the Soviet Union's important role in the CEMA countries' cooperation. Possessing a large economic, technical and scientific potential, the USSR supplies the fraternal countries with a wide range of raw materials and products and assists the developm of various national economic sectors, receiving in exchange the articles it requires. Soviet people are honorably discharging their international duty.

The 26th CPSU Cognress noted the need for a responsible approach at all levels to the development of cooperation with the fraternal peoples and a profound understanding of the indissoluble community of our interests. In accordance with the congress decisions mutually advantageous ties with the socialist community countries are constantly being improved. After approving the Soviet delegation's activity at the 35th CEMA Session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the competent organs to elaborate and implement measures to fulfill unconditonally the Soviet Union's pledges arising out of the session decisions.

The CEMA countries have entered a new decade with a clear-cut and realistic program of joint actions on the path to their common goal. Their growing unity and cohesion are the guarantee of further successes in socialist and communist building.

ILICHEV ASSESSES CSCE PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

PM061528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "The Aim--Consolidating European Security"]

[Text] Madrid, 31 Jul--Appreciable progress has been achieved on a whole range of important sections of the eventual final document at the Madrid CSCE meeting, L.F. Ilichev, leader of the Soviet delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, has stated. He was speaking at the last plenary session of the Madrid meeting before the break.

At the same time he pointed to the complete futility of the attempts by certain Western delegations and the mass media to distort the state of affairs and remove from themselves the responsibility for dragging out the meeting. The creation by certain Western delegations of artificial barriers, the submission of deliberately unacceptable proposals and the aggravation of the debate had all led to the emergence of a situation in which the Soviet delegation was forced to agree to a new break in the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet delegation sharply rebuffed the statements by the head of the U.S. delegation, who had once again come out with the statutory selection of insinuations about the USSR's internal and foreign policy and had [illegible]ainly tried to shift the responsibility for dragging out the meeting onto the Soviet Union. Once again, the Soviet representative said, for the umpteenth time so-called "questions" are being dragged out into the open with the sole intention of poisoning the atmosphere of the Madrid meeting on the eve of the break and attempting, so to speak, to create a minor scandal. These attempts betray ill-concealed irritation that matters in Madrid are taking shape far differently from how some delegations would like and do not fit in with the scenario they had prepared in advance.

This kind of action is essentially aimed merely at undermining the Madrid meeting and reducing to ashes everything which has been achieved already in many months of intensive joint labor.

The Soviet representative dwelled in detail on the results of the work to prepare for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and stressed the perceptible progress in this direction. He noted that preliminary agreement has virtually been achieved on all the conference's terms of reference with the exception of the question of the zone of application of the confidence-building measures and also on where and when to hold the conference.

The question of the zone, he said, is indeed a complex and important question, since it concerns more than anything and in the most direct way the security interests of the participating states. At the base of the problem lies the practical fulfillment of the idea of expanding such a zone on a balanced and mutual basis taking account of the equality of rights and obligations of all participating states.

It is precisely such an approach--the only approach possible--which is typical of the Soviet proposal on the question of the zone. Its agreement on the inclusion of the whole of Europe in the confidence-building measures is an expression of the Soviet Union's readiness to extend confidence-building and security measures to its entire European part. It also expresses the general idea of a corresponding expansion of this zone on the part of the Western states, again taking account of the principle of reciprocity and balance and also equality of rights and obligations of all participating states. This found its expression in the provision on including in the zone the sea (ocean) areas adjoining Europe and the corresponding air space and also in the provision on corresponding participation in future confidence-building and security measures of non-European participant states taking account of the content of the measures themselves. Here we proceed from the premise that concretization of the provisions on the zone of application of the confidence-building and security measures and the allocation of corresponding geographical parameters for it could be done at the conference itself.

To our regret, the Soviet representative stated, certain Western delegations stubbornly refuse to consider this just and equal approach, the only conceivable one in relations between sovereign states.

Dwelling further on the proposals of the NATO countries' delegations on the question of the zone of application of confidence-building measures, he pointed out that the narrow continental approach--typical of this proposal--to the definition of the zone, the exclusion from eventual confidence-building measures of substantial activity in the military respect, such as independent activity of naval and air forces and also the attempt to fix not a mutual and balanced expansion of the confidence-building measures zone but a unilateral expansion covering USSR territory, twists and distorts the spirit and the letter of the Final Act, is aimed at achieving definite military advantages and cannot be regarded as a step forward.

This proposal twists and distorts the corresponding provisions of the Final Act, fixes a purely unilateral expansion of the zone of application of confidence-building measures to USSR territory and not only does not expand but narrows this zone on the side of the Western states, limiting it in essence to the continental part of Europe. Such a proposal does not meet the principles of reciprocity and balance in expanding the zone and the principle of equal rights and obligations of all the meetings' participant states without exception.

In conclusion the Soviet delegate pointed to the need to use the break to prepare for active and businesslike talks aimed at further narrowing the sphere of differences and elaborating mutually acceptable accords. He stressed the Soviet delegation's readiness to reach sensible compromises which, without affecting principled positions, would be in line with the Helsinki accords and meet the chief aim of consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe.

U.S CRITICIZED ON DISRESPECT FOR LAW OF SEA

LD061554 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 6 Aug, TASS--The UN Law of the Sea Conference, currently being held here, is under the threat of collapse. The cause of this situation is the position of Washington which is stubbornly seeking to impose on more than 150 participating countries decisions that benefit American monopolies and the U.S. military-strategic complex. Washington is trying to reject the draft convention which has been worked out during a period of almost ten years. The United States, in fact, demands a radical review of the draft which would give it unilateral advantages and the possibility to exploit the ocean wealth without any control.

Giving a rebuff to the attempts to turn international waters into a kind of U.S. domain and thwart the work of the conference and, therefore, the adoption of the Law of the Sea convention, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the U.S. stand cannot be qualified otherwise but as disrespect for the UN Law of the Sea Conference and the entire international community, as an attempt to undermine international cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMY UNION MEETS IN GEORGIA

WA041600 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report]

[Text] The executive committee of the International Astronomy Union completed its work on 27 June at the Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. The session was a continuation of the conference held by the administrative group of the union's operating leadership, which began on 18 July in Tbilisi. Representatives of the USSR, India, Holland, Ireland, England, USA, France, FRG, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland participated in the conference. At the suggestion of the USSR Academy of Sciences and in connection with the high authority of the Georgian collective at the astrophysical observatory in Kanobili Mountain, Abastumani was chosen as the site for the current session by decision of the 47th executive committee, which met last year in Amsterdam.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT AS-SADAT WASHINGTON VISIT

IZVESTIYA Correspondent

LD062048 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug, TASS--"As-Sadat's prattling about the rights of the Palestinian people and the need for direct contacts between Washington and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is not only empty but also dangerous rheoric," IZVESTIYA's Washington correspondent writes, commenting on Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the United States.

Firstly, the As-Sadat style solution of the Palestinian problem is the diktat of Camp David which not only fails to provide for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state but, on the contrary, puts an end to this idea. Secondly As-Sadat does not risk anything when trying to skim off the propaganda cream which is, but by the way, rather sour. He has been warned in advance that Washington will not sit at one table with the PLO."

"This was not a dialogue of deaf people," the correspondent writes. "Both sides performed their roles, written well in advance: As-Sadat played the hypocrite, seeking to improve his image in the Arab world, while Washington continued to connive with Israel. "

It is obvious at present that the separate collusion between Israel, the aggressor, and As-Sadat, the traitor of the interests of Arab unity, is a collusion behind the back and at the expense of the Palestinian people. "The talks showed that the Egyptian President readily shared the U.S. administration's concoctions about the 'Soviet military threat' to the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and any other place of the globe, and is no less prepared to offer his services to fight this mythical threat."

Tashkent on Visit

GF070845 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 5 August carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The Middle East Situation." The radio notes that President as-Sadat is currently visiting Washington for talks with President Reagan and adds: "As-Sadat's visit is taking place at a time when tension in the Middle East is escalating. Israel is intensifying its aggressive activities against Lebanon. It has actually launched an offensive to destroy the Palestinian people. The Israeli Government has announced its intention to annex Palestinian land--that is to say, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which have been occupied since 1967. Prime Minister Menahem Begin has been claiming that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be part of Israel forever. (?All this is included) in the Camp David agreement among the United States, Egypt and Israel."

Noting that Camp David provides for continued U.S. and Israeli "aggression" in the Middle East, the radio adds that the Reagan administration is endeavoring to realize the objectives set by the Carter administration regarding the Middle East. It states: "One of the prerequisites is the establishment of military bases and [word indistinct] for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. In order to achieve this, the parties which have signed the Camp David agreement are (?expected) to move toward forming a military alliance. Press reports confirm that the talks between President Reagan and President as-Sadat will center on this issue."

Recalling that prior to President as-Sadat's visit to Washington, Israel and Egypt signed an agreement for the deployment of a multinational force in the Gaza Strip, the radio adds: "This agreement provides for the deployment of U.S. military units in the Gaza Strip." Referring to President as-Sadat's visit, the radio claims that among the matters to be discussed between the two leaders is the U.S. request for its military units to benefit from Egyptian military installations. Noting that As-Sadat has already approved facilities for U.S. military units and that the United States is to increase its economic and military aid in return, the radio concludes: "All this is adding to the escalation of the already tense atmosphere in the Middle East.

Therefore, the call for a just settlement of the problem in this part of the world through the joint efforts of all the sides concerned (?continues to maintain its significance). In order to settle this issue, it is essential that Israel withdraw from the occupied territories and the Palestinian people be granted the right to determine their own future and to set up their own independent state. The Soviet Union is sincerely upholding this approach."

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON POLAND 'CRUDE,' INTERFERENCE

LD062354 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Report on commentary by Aleksandr Kraminov "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] Undermining the principles and agreements achieved at the historic Helsinki conference, whose sixth anniversary was marked recently, Western countries continue to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. The most recent such action, our commentator Aleksandr Kraminov writes, was the resolution on the situation in Poland adopted by the U.S. Congress House of Representatives. The essence of that resolution comes down to the fact that the sovereign Polish Government is advised by the members of the American legislature not to take any efficient measures to ensure order in the country.

It must be stated that the crude attempts to impose from Washington on the Polish Government and people American prescriptions for solving the problems facing the Polish People's Republic have already been tried before. The Senate, and later the House of Representatives Subcommittee for European Affairs had already adopted resolutions on the situation in Poland containing warnings. Similar declarations were also made by high-ranking figures in the Washington administration, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Besides, President Reagan himself, in an interview for the Washington POST, also categorically requested the Polish Government not to take any decisive step and even made threats of economic sanctions.

Must it really be said that such interviews, speeches and resolutions comprise crude violation of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of states proclaimed in the Helsinki Act signed by the leaders of 35 countries, including the United States? All such actions are clearly aimed at inspiring the Polish counterrevolution, encouraging it to further confrontations with the people's system to maintain in Poland the atmosphere of tension, chaos and destabilization. Into what channels would American imperialism like to direct the course of events in Poland?

World reaction is interested in seeing the destabilization in Poland deepen and continue as long as possible because this weakens the country and consequently the socialist community to which Poland belongs. As a result, the offensive of hostile antisocialist forces in Poland threatens the interests of the entire socialist camp, its cohesion, integrity and the security of its borders.

There is also another aspect to this problem. In pouring oil on the Polish fire, pushing Poland in every way toward a national catastrophe, world reaction is thus torpedoing the policy of detente solemnly proclaimed in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Evaluating the significance of the agreements reached in Helsinki, Leonid Brezhnev stated: The policy of detente can have its tides and ebbs, but at the same time the Final Act can be justly compared with an efficient breakwater which opposes whatever weakens the base of detente. It is precisely this which does not suit world reaction and above all American imperialism which has more than once attempted to end the policy of detente.

In March 1976 the then U.S. President Gerald Ford declared: I shall no longer use the term "detente." The present Washington administration clearly takes the line of exacerbating international tension, of changing in its own favor the balance of power existing between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe. Exploiting the crisis in Poland, the United States counts on an even greater aggravation of the situation in Europe. That is why Washington is trying in every way to maintain and provoke the destabilization in Poland. This is confirmed once more by the resolution of American congressmen.

CONGRESS RECEPTION FOR OUN 'ASSASSINS' DENOUNCED

LD061130 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 4 Aug 81

['Pamphlet' by poet Borys Oliynyk: "The Assassin in the Congress"]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] referring to a reception given at the U.S. Congress on the occasion of the Ukraine's independence day.

Among those Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who were prepared to build together with Hitler a new order in the world was another Association of Ukrainian Nationalists [OUN] leader, Yaroslav Stetsko. Yes, the very same Yaroslav Stetsko whom you are embracing and drinking with. The very same whose hand you, gentlemen of the Congress, are shaking now within the showpiece of your democracy, within the U.S. Congress itself.

Mr Senator d'Amato, you are the first whom I am addressing for it was you who talked the draft resolution 163 in the U.S. Senate which deals with the celebration of the Ukraine's independence day. But do you know, Mr d'Amato, how much did Stetsko's independence cost? For your knowledge, 1,672,926 peaceful dwellers of the west Ukraine were tortured to death by the fascists, Banderites and Stetskos. Look now at your hand which has held the assassin's paw, spattered with the blood of the innocent.

Mr Senator Lein, it was you who at that satanic banquet, while dancing the hopak with Stetsko on the skulls of those whom he had killed, made such an inspiring speech on the event's historic significance for the Ukrainian people. While doing so were you aware, Mr Lein, of what your friend wrote in his biography? Here it is, listen: Moscow and Jewry are the greatest enemies of the Ukraine. Therefore, we advocate the extermination of Jews and recognize that the German methods of solving the Jewish problem would be expedient in the Ukraine. It will be difficult for Congressmen Derwinski and Stratton to wash their hands after everything did for this scoundrel and assassin and to have an enjoyable time at the U.S. Congress. same applies to Mr Percy, head of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, who by his presence honored this foul anti-Soviet action.

Esteemed senators, I am sure that by far not all of you attended this sanctimonious assemblage, for elementary human decency restrains one from having a drink with fascist thugs. I am sure that the overwhelming majority of those who drank together with Stetsko know his true face. However, the anti-Soviet hysteria which has been whipped up to the extreme in the United States, has blinded many to such an extent that you, too, hardly noticed that the patented assassin crawled into Congress, an assassin whom, in accordance with international law, you should hand over to us for the last judgment.

An assassin in the U.S. Congress. Of course, one can wash one's hands, mop the bloody spots off the floor after the hangman has gone. But gentlemen, will you be forgiven by the surviving and dead Americans who, together with Soviet servicemen true to their obligations as allies, marched through the hail of enemy bullets in order to save the world from the evil bacillus of fascism?

The Stetskos have no homeland. The Ukraine has cursed them forever. In places nearer to you they wander about as legionnaires for whom killing is a trade with which they earn the Judas' bread. Thus, the Stetskos do not possess any moral-ethical criteria. He who hires them gets their loyalty. As to us, you and me, who have homelands of our own, we should live for the sake of the future generations who have to be saved from paying with their lives for the black intentions of these stateless persons.

We live in different state systems, we have different world outlooks. However, there is only one Earth in the universe. If it is our desire that it stay in its blue orbit then we must live in peace because peace means life. There is no other alternative. However, receptions and interviews of this sort, stiffly kneaded with a generous portion of anti-Sovietism, do not, to say the least, work for peace. Take good stock of this, gentlemen of the Congress of the United States of America.

JAPAN RECEIVES SOVIET PROTEST ON KURILES

OW061317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Aug, KYODO--Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy Thursday denounced the Japanese Government for intensifying its campaign abroad for repatriation of islands off Hokkaido which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of the World War II, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Polyanskiy said that Moscow would not change its stand in spite of Japanese attempts to seek the support of other nations. Polyanskiy read a statement to Toshiaki Muto, director general of the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, when the ambassador visited Muto's office. The ambassador stressed that the Soviet point of view on this issue was consistent and said there are no territorial problems between the two countries.

Muto told the Soviet ambassador that a territorial issue clearly existed between the two countries and it was matter of course for Japan to seek the backing of other nations.

JOINT U.S.-JAPANESE NAVAL MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

LD061406 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 6 Aug 81

[TASS correspondent Nikolay Tebin report]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Aug, TASS--Joint U.S.-Japanese airforce exercises began today over the northern regions of Honshu Island. F-4 fighters of the Japanese airforce and strike planes based on the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway which left the U.S. Naval Base at Yokosuka for the region of the manoeuvres, are taking part in the exercises.

The defence agencies of the two countries regard the exercises of the Japanese and U.S. Armed Forces as the main means of consolidating the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Japan's Self-Defence Forces Ts. Yata said at a recent press conference that it was necessary to hold joint U.S.-Japanese military exercises regularly. In violation of the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution the ruling circles of the country are openly going to assume the role of U.S. henchmen in Asia and the Pacific in pursuing aggressive policy there.

Since the bulk of the 7th U.S. Fleet, usually operating in the Pacific, has been dispatched to the Persian Gulf region as a part of a demonstration of U.S. military might, Washington demands that Japan fill in the resulting vacuum. The national Defence Agency favours the fulfilment of such demands, since it is in line with the aspirations of the militarist circles of the country. That is why the national Defence Agency so zealously advocates joint exercises with U.S. Armed Forces--sometimes hundreds of kilometres away from the coasts of Japan.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE MESSAGE SENT TO JAPAN

OW061125 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has issued a message, entitled "To Peace-Lovers of Japan." The message reads in full as follows:

On the eve of the 36th anniversary of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, on behalf of the Soviet people, sends this message of peace, friendship and cooperation to democratic peace-lovers and all antiwar forces of Japan.

Thirty-six years ago U.S. bombers dropped atom bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, completely destroying the two cities and killing more than 320,000 noncombatants. This horrendous crime, which the U.S. imperialists commited in order to test a new type of weapon on the Japanese people with a view to bringing the whole world under their control, is remembered by all nations as an outrageous barbarity. The tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki call on the people of the world: Always be on your guard. Wage unflinching struggle against the threats of nuclear war posed by the imperialists. Side with the vanguards fighting for a lasting peace, disarmament and international security.

The Soviet people know well what war means. In the Great Fatherland War 20 million Soviet citizens lost their lives and 1,710 Soviet cities were reduced to ashes so that all nations could be saved from the brown peril of nazism. That is why we cannot be indifferent to an unbridled arms race, a nuclear arms race in particular. The Soviet people resolutely say to any attempt of the militarists to bring the world to an abysmal catastrophe in the form of a new world war. The Soviet Union is carrying on a patient struggle for a ban on all weapons of mass destruction, of nuclear weapons in particular. As early as 1946 the Soviet Union proposed a permanent ban on the production and use of nuclear arms. There are no weapons the Soviet Union would not agree to limit or ban under international arrangements based on the principle of reciprocity.

The 26th CPSU Congress once again expressed the unalterable Soviet desire for the complete suspension of nuclear weapons production, a reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles, and ultimately for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons. This desire forms an indispensable part of the concrete peace program for the 1980's approved by the congress in February 1981.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Mr Brezhnev said: No international task is more important for our party, our people and all nations in the world than that of defending peace. The Soviet people's concern about the deteriorating world situation is expressed in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of various countries in the world adopted at its session this June. The Supreme Soviet called on the parliaments and peoples of various countries in the world to do their utmost and exercise their influence to defend peace and prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. The Soviet supporters of peace once again express their solidarity with progressive Japanese people fighting against Japan's militarization and striving for a total ban on nuclear weapons, for the observance of the three nonnuclear principles by Japan, for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the removal of the U.S. military bases in Japan, and for the implementation of a truly peace-loving policy by Japan.

The U.S. militarist circles and their new and old allies are scheming to review the cold war, and the cold war is threatening to develop into a hot war every moment. Under this complex international situation, it is essential for all peace-loving forces to pool their efforts in order to prevent a nuclear conflict which, it is feared, will bring catastrophic consequences to all humanity.

We, vanguards of the people in the Soviet Union and Japan, must do everything, through bilateral efforts and in cooperation with all peace-loving forces of the world, to turn the Far East into an area of trust, good neighborliness and common security, and we can do so. We should never allow the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to happen again.

The Soview Committee for the Defense of Peace.

CALL FOR INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING IN JAPAN

OW070639 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of Japan's Science and Technology Agency, stated on 4 August that Japan should spend more than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense and that the three nonnuclear principles should be scrapped. Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following on Nakagawa's statement:

Only recently, it was regarded as commonsense in Japan to expect that any minister who would talk about reinforcing the Self-Defense Force or increasing defense outlays for that purpose would be bound to resign from his cabinet post. But the revival of militarism has progressed rapidly and cabinet ministers have come to openly show an attitude of defying the Constitution and the public's nuclear aversion.

For a businessman like Hosai Hyuga to demand that military outlays be increased up to several percent of GNP is in itself a dangerous thing. But when a cabinet minister makes this call, we cannot help but conclude that the situation verges on a crisis. When figures like Kurisu and Takeda, who represent the Joint Chiefs of Staff, call for renunciation of the three nonnuclear principles, it naturally causes uneasiness. But when a minister chimes in with generals and makes that kind of call, it is time to sound the alarm. In Hosai Hyuga's case, even if he makes a statement contrary to the Constitution, he can still contend that he is not covered by Article 99 of the Constitution which requires civil servants to respect and defend the Constitution. But when it comes to Nakagawa, he is completely bound by that Constitutional requirement. So you see, Nakagawa has violated the Constitution twice by making statements which contradict Articles 9 and 99.

Figures on contributions to various parties and a list of contributors were released on 4 August. According to this release, contributions to the Liberal Democratic Party have totaled 18.6 billion yen a year. Topping the list of contributors are weapons manufacturers, which may explain why Mr Nakagawa makes light of the Constitution.

Nakagawa's statement calling for scrapping the three nonnuclear principles coincides with a statement by Jones, the director of a bureau of the U.S. Defense Department, who expressed the U.S. wish to deploy theater nuclear weapons in Japan. We cannot help but pay attention to this. As was the case with the 1960 Japan-U.S. secret agreement on the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan, a secret agreement may have already been signed between the Japanese Government and the Pentagon on deploying theater nuclear weapons in Japan.

Mr Nakagawa has seized every opportunity to declare that he is doing his best for the interests of the voters. But the true meaning of this claim has not come to light. By demanding the renunciation of the three nonnuclear principles, Mr Nakagawa is trying to hold all the Japanese people, including those who voted for him, as hostages to U.S. nuclear policy.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG BEGINS VISIT TO MANILA

LD060902 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Manila, 6 Aug, TASS--The premier of the State Council of China, Zhao Ziyang, today arrived here on a four-day official visit.

Manila is part of his tour of ASEAN member countries, which besides the Philippines, includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Observers in the Philippines capital regard Zhao Ziyang's present tour as part and parcel of agreed efforts by Beijing and Washington, designed to increase confrontation between the ASEAN countries and neighbouring Indonesian states and further aggravate tension in South East Asia.

ZHUKOVA COMMENTS ON BURMA'S SOCIALIST SUCCESSES

BK061317 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Zhukova article: "The Fourth Party Congress and the Socialist Line of the Burma Socialist Program Party"]

[Text] The Fourth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] continues in Rangoon. The congress will lay down tasks for the party and the state government in implementing foreign and domestic policies over the next 4 years.

All the people of Burma are watching the congress with great interest. The congress is being held at a time when the prestige of the party, which is upholding the interests of the people, is growing. According to Burmese press reports, the BSPP has succeeded in fully implementing the 11-point plan laid down at the third party congress.

Passing through its 19-year tenure, the party has politically matured and has closed ranks with the people. It is also successful in providing leadership in the establishment of state organs of power and mass and class organizations. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said: The basic characteristics of socialism which Aung San and his comrades fought for are now taking shape.

The essence of the BSPP can be understood by the practical results it has achieved in the political, economic, social and other fields in the past 19 years. Firstly, we must say that the character of the state power had changed from its very roots. The Western parliamentary democracy system--the heritage of colonial rule--which had only served the privileged class and which existed until 1962, has been removed.

Important social and economic reforms took place in Burma after revolutionary democrats, loyal to Aung San's teachings, took over power. A new form of society which freed the working people from exploitation was introduced into Burma. With this objective in mind, the exploitation and manipulation of Burmese people by local compradors and foreign monopolists was removed. Economic enterprises of local and foreign capitalists were nationalized and this helped accumulate the capital needed for boosting the economic life of the country. The state-owned cooperative sector has also developed markedly. The total ratio of the state-owned sector is now 40 percent as compared to 25 percent in 1962.

BULGARIAN LEADER ARRIVES IN USSR FOR HOLIDAY

LD061408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] By invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in the Soviet Union for a brief holiday.

POSTPONEMENT, RESCHEDULING OF PZPR PLENUM NOTED

LD061913 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug. TASS--The news agency PAP reports that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party decided to postpone a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party that had been appointed earlier for August 8. It will be held on Tuesday, August 11.

As it was reported earlier, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party will be discussing topical problems and measures to overcome the worsening social and economic situation in the country and also the activity of the party after the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

POLISH WARNING STRIKES, REACTION REPORTED

Olenichev Report

LD061836 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] For 50 hours traffic was blocked in the center of the Polish capital. The Solidarity trade union was responsible for the interruption of the tram service and for the irregular bus and taxi runs. That gave a lot of trouble to Warsaw residents, who already feel unhappy about their everyday concerns. It took a lot of effort for thousands of people to get to their place of work and do the necessary shopping. Similar manifestations--marches and strikes--were held in a number of other Polisn cities.

According to the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the conflict started in the center of the capital is not an isolated act but a link in the chain of acts undertaken in many areas of the country. These acts led to a further exacerbation of tension and added more havoc to the already disorganized economy. None of them has brought any additional bread or butter, though Solidarity claims that it's doing all it can to improve the food situation. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU points out that the Solidarity leaders are much more concerned with their political ambitions and the striving for confrontation than with the interests of the working people and the timing of their recent actions confirms this point.

The Polish parliament has just endorsed a government program that is to take the country to the road of stabilization. A special anticrisis committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the deputy prime minister, Janusz Obodowski. The main task of the committee is to make use of every opportunity and every reserve so as to minimize the effect of the current crisis on the working people. Measures are being taken to help the rural population with trying to take in the grain crops with minimum losses. Aggressive steps are being taken against those who try to speculate on foodstuffs and prime necessity goods.

The Polish public had every reason to expect that Solidarity would take an active part in the implementation of all these plans and undertakings and would, first of all, help, as its leaders promised, promote discipline at enterprises and boost the labor productivity, this major condition for getting out of the crisis. During almost a year of its existence, the Solidarity trade union took not a single constructive step, nor did it come out with a single constructive initiative that would have become a contribution to the normalization of the situation. Instead, the Solidarity kept making endless demands, pressing on the government and provoking conflicts.

The broad sections of the Polish public are getting increasingly aware of this. In their letters to editorial boards of various newspapers, to the radio and television, representatives of the Polish public are denouncing actions of the Solidarity union. (Margareta Kucinska) a teacher from Wroclaw, writes in her letter to the TRYBUNA LUDU that she is fed up with strikes. They hardly help improve the food situation, but result in more losses. Solidarity she goes on, could help rural people instead. To raise a fuss is the easiest thing of all, but that will not renovate my life. A miner of the (Stratski) mine in the town of Zabrze, (Marek Wienicz), writes in his letter that he knows only one way that will allow the Polish people to overcome the traumatic situation in the economy and to stablize the situation in general, and that is efficient work.

Government Councils Meet

LD061662 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug, TASS--PAP agency reports that a session of the Economic Reform Commission has been held in Warsaw. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski said that it was held in the conditions of a dangerously aggravated social and political situation. Strikes and demonstrations of all kinds are continuing. Poland is losing billions. The country and the nation are becoming poorer, the process of leaving the crisis is being stalled.

Anti-government agitation, protest marches, warning strikes, blockades, etc. give cause for concern and care, he said, and call for urgent steps and compel the government to consider measures which will go further. Dwelling on the economic and socio-political conditions for normalising the situation, he singled out, first of all, a change in the situation in production. It is necessary to increase production especially in the areas which determine whether necessary means will be produced for the country's life.

The first session of the crisis management operational center was also held in Warsaw. It determined the most urgent tasks in supplying foodstuffs, means of hygiene and electricity to the population. Measures were also discussed how to struggle against disorganization in production, transport and market.

Commenting on the situation in the country, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that it is now much clearer than in the past that Solidarity is striving for a privileged position which would allow it to be above law. An irresponsible direction prevails within Solidarity leadership, which threatens Poland's independence. The seats of disturbance are linked with the leading centers of this trade union.

Again, although in a somewhat different form, the extraordinary weapon of confrontation is used, which weakens Poland and is designed to prevent the government from taking the country out of the crisis. The taking of people to the streets should be assessed as something bigger than the struggle for the possibility to follow their route. The point at issue is not to "turn to the left" from Marszalkowska Street but "to turn the entire country to the right." To achieve this aim, attempts are being made to weaken the government. The government's activities are a serious obstacle to the implementation of the plans of the forces which are preparing to seize power behind the back of millions of members of the trade union.

The new stage of confrontation to which Poland has been plunged is characterized by [the fact] that the protest actions have been taken to the streets. Why are some so convinced that the state authorities will not take resolute measures to eliminate the threat to socialism and Poland's independence? Can it be that the hopes for indulgence on the part of the authorities are due to the resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives, which serves an example of unprecedented interference in the domestic affairs of Poland? There are justified suspicions that there is connection between this resolution and the events in Poland. How can one understand otherwise the warnings against the "use of internal reprisals"?

It must be reminded, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, that only socialist Poland can exist, and that, if necessary, all forces and means will be used for its protection. Those who believe that there will be no struggle for socialism make a great mistake.

PRAVDA Cited on Situation

LD062042 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] PRAVDA has published a dispatch from its correspondent who visited the Warsaw telecommunications works, which employs over 5,000 people. The enterprise successfully completed the 6-month plan.

The PRAVDA correspondent had talks at the enterprise's PZPR committee, with three veteran workers: Secretary of the works party committee Kazimierz Plonka, mechanic Norbert Sobolewski and foreman Tadeusz Kolberczyk. They said that the situation in the country is so bad that it is necessary to act decisively and energetically. It is necessary to mobilize fully all forces for the struggle against the dangers threatening the bases of socialism, independence and the sovereignty of the state, and for the struggle against the antisocialist opposition.

The report states that the extremists who have found shelter in Solidarity are pushing the country to the precipice. The adversaries of the people's system are in fact waging a direct struggle for power.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Meets on Economy," found on page F 1 of the 3 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article on page 4 of the 4 August Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA omits the phrases: ...which has entailed...of meat rations....

PRAVDA omits paragraphs three and four.

Paragraph five, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...of raw materials. They envisage multilatoral efforts ensuring the gathering in of the harvest and its processing. Steps will be....

Paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA omits: ...it is emphasized in the report.

Paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...union's adopting a active attitude to the....

Ultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits: ...the report stated.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES CARRILLO REPORT AT PCE CONGRESS

PM061256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondent report: "At the Spanish Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Madrid, 31 Jul--The 10th Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress is in progress here. The report to the congress delivered by S. Carrillo, party secretary general, provided an assessment of the international situation. The speaker noted that it was characterized by increasing tension and an intensifying arms race. He expressed the Spanish communists' concern about the world situation and the danger of localized conflicts being transferred into a serious military clash. The report pointed out that the implementation of the U.S. plans to deploy nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent pose a threat to European security and serve exclusive U.S. interests.

One of the most important tasks for progressive forces at the present time, S. Carrillo noted, is to expand and strengthen in every way the struggle for peace, the development of cooperation and the achievement of a new economic order in the world.

The speaker confirmed the PCE's negative attitude to the country's entry into NATO, declaring that this would contradict the country's national interests. He emphasized in this connection that the Union of the Democratic Center has not adduced a single serious argument to justify the decision to draw Spain into the North Atlantic bloc. It was noted in the report that NATO's expansion to include Spain would do serious harm to the cause of peace and disrupt the existing strategic balance of forces. It was also stated that such a serious question cannot be decided by a vote in parliament and must be put to a referendum. "The Spanish people must give their opinion through a plebiscite," the report states, "since what is at issue is nothing less than Spain's independence and very existence."

The speaker noted that the viewpoint on this problem concurs with that of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and urged the launching of a mass campaign against the implementation of the government's Atlantic plans.

The section concerned with the internal political situation elucidated the role of the leftwing forces and the Communist Party in strengthening democracy and noted the necessity of their more active participation in the process of democratizing socio-political life which began after the downfall of Francoism. The speaker noted that at present it is impossible to speak of the stability of democratic institutions and that extreme right forces are doing active work aimed at restoring the previous orders and returning the country to bygone times. The most graphic manifestation of reaction's conspiratorial activity was the attempt at a military coup made in February this year. It was emphasized that the political and ideological evolution in the Armed Forces is lagging behind the rhythm of democratic transformations. S. Carrillo drew attention to the absence of the necessary contacts between the people and political parties on the one hand and the armed forces on the other. At the same time, he continued, the ultrarightists are conducting vigorous subversive propaganda work in the barracks, but the authorities are not taking any measures to prevent this.

The report expressed the opinion that the present Union of the Democratic Center government is not resolving the complicated problems facing the country and in particular does not know how to overcome the economic crisis, the increase in unemployment and inflation, resolve the problems of autonomy and eliminate political terrorism. The speaker again advocated the creation of a government in which democratic forces reflecting the interests of broad strata of the population would be represented.

A special section of the report was devoted to mistakes in the work of the party and its leadership. In particular S. Carrillo spoke about the party's inadequate work in grass-roots organizations and the absence of a close link between leading organs and local party organizations, which has led to these organizations losing their activeness and political influence among the masses. S. Carrillo noted that in recent years the numerical strength of the party ranks has declined. Only when it has changed its style of party work, he stated, will the PCE be able to hope for an expansion of its ranks and the return of the communists who have left the party.

Repeating his well-known "Eurocommunist views", S. Carrillo attempted to prove that the cause of the exacerbation of international tension and the threat of a third world war should be sought in the "bloc policy" of "the great powers." He completely ignored the source of danger of war now obvious not only to communists, namely the fact that the United States has decided, come what may, to achieve military supremacy and with this aim is imposing new nuclear missiles on West Europe, spurring on the arms race and pursuing a policy of suppression and military blackmail in relation to the peoples' national liberation movement. The speaker did not refrain from making superficial remarks regarding, as he expressed it, the existing "models of socialism," in which there is allegedly insufficient democracy.

In the report's concluding section, which is presented in form as a kind of "Eurocommunist's catechism," the communists of other countries will read with surprise that Eurocommunism's innovations include, it turns out, not only tenets demonstrating distancing from real socialism but also principles by which communist parties have been guided from their very foundation.

In commissions and at the plenary session the delegates, when dealing with international problems, are devoting particular attention to the need to mobilize the masses in the struggle for peace and disarmament, detente and the strengthening of security on the European Continent. They are advocating widening the campaign against the attempts to draw Spain into NATO and discussing the importance of coordination and unity of action among all the country's progressive forces in the anti-NATO movement.

The congress delegates have devoted much time to analyzing the political, economic and social situation in Spain and to the deepening economic crisis, which is characterized by an increase in the army of unemployed which at the present time exceeds 1.7 million people, the increase in the cost of living and the ruin of small and medium farmers and businessmen. The government is aiming to shift the solution of the economic problems onto the shoulders of the working people. "The Union of the Democratic Center government's socioeconomic policy," Antonio Romero, a delegate from Andalusia, stated, "has resulted in the fact that in this country, which is rich in natural resources, hundreds of thousands of people have no means of existence and in certain Andalusian regions the families of unemployed farm laborers are doomed to hunger." In these conditions the Andalusian communists are paying particular attention to the struggle to carry out a genuine agrarian reform and consider that, instead of the government adopting partial measures, it is necessary to effect extensive industrialization of this region, which would create additional jobs.

The speakers noted that local reaction has stepped up subversive activity against democratic institutions. Francisco Palero, a delegate from the Castille and La Mancha party organization, having pointed out the danger of a repetition of attempts at an antigovernment coup, appealed for vigilance and cohesion from all progressive forces to defend the Constitution and democracy.

The delegates leveled a great number of critical remarks at the PCE leadership. The weak link between the leading organs and local committees and the nonfulfillment of certain resolutions from the previous PCE congress were pointed out in particular. Many delegates, in particular representatives from Madrid, the Basque land, Aragon and certain other regions, said that the report did not explain such facts as the reduction in the party ranks to 60,000 in the 3 years since the previous congress and the discontinuation of daily publication of the newspaper MUNDO OBRERO.

The PCE Central Committee report was approved by only 680 votes, 64 delegates voted against and 266 abstained.

SKLYAROV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PCE CONGRESS

PM061340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, returned to Moscow on 3 August after taking part in the work of the 10th Spanish Communist Party Congress.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ARRIVES IN HELSINKI

LD071100 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Aug, TASS— A Soviet naval detachment consisting of the escort ships Druzhnyy and Bodry has arrived here on an official friendly visit. The detachment is headed by the first deputy commander of the Baltic Fleet Vice Admiral A.M. Kalinin.

The programme of the visit includes friendly meetings with Finnish seamen, concerts by Soviet navymen, sport meets, sight-seeing in the capital and other activities.

EXPULSION OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM IRAN NOTED

GF061226 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Minstry spokesman, in an interview with PARS, yesterday announced that it was suggested [as heard] to the French ambassador in Iran to leave the country within 3 days. He added that the decision was made because the French Government did not comply with the Iranian request for the return of former President Bani-Sadr and leader of Mojahedin-e Khalq Party Rajavi.

French President Mitterrand has advised French citizens in Iran to leave the country. In a communique published by Elysee Palace yesterday it was stated that the French ambassador in Iran has been recalled for consultations.

BREZHNEV GREETS RAJA'I ON ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

LD041236 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message says:

"Please accept my congratulations and good wishes upon your election to the high post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"I would like to express the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be developing on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutually advantageous cooperation that meet the vital interests of the peoples of our neighbouring countries."

'COORDINATED PLANS' TO OVERTHROW KHOMEYNI REGIME

LD061147 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug, TASS--The older son of the overthrown shah of Iran--Reza, who has proclaimed himself the shah of Iran after the death of his father, has issued a statement in Cairo in which he admits the existence of "coordinated plans" of overthrowing the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni. This was reported by today's Egyptian newspapers. The self-proclaimed shah has openly called for a large-scale anti-government uprising in Iran.

It is indicative that this incendiary statement has appeared at a time of a serious aggravation of the political situation in Iran. The enemies of the revolution are now obviously trying to make the process of destabilisation irreversible and attempting by all means to frustrate the government's efforts to normalise the situation in the country.

When in the spring of 1980 members of the shah's family were granted asylum in Egypt local officials tried their best to assure the public that this is only an "expression of humanism" that has nothing to do with politics. Time however has demonstrated the true worth of these assurances. As it was expected, the family of the shah has become one of the strong-points of the Iranian counter-revolution.

EXECUTION OF SHAH'S GENERAL IN TEHRAN REPORTED

LD061115 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Aug, TASS--An active functionary of the former shah regime General Hoseyn Rastegar-Namdar was executed on decision of an Islamic Revolutionary tribunal. It was found in the course of investigation that he had taken part in the armed suppression of tribes in the south of Iran in 1962 and 1963 and in the dispersion and execution of demonstrators during the Iranian revolution.

When holding high posts in the shah's army and state apparatus the general had facilitated the expansion and strengthening of U.S. military influence in Iran and acted in the interests of the American military-industrial complex. In addition to this it was established during the investigation that he had closely cooperated with the Israeli Army command with the aim of concluding contracts on Israel arms deliveries to Iran on terms advantageous to Israel.

SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER ON BUSINESS PROSPECTS

PM061129 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent interview: "On a Stable Basis": first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The work of the sixth plenary session of the Soviet Syrian Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, on the results of which the sides signed a corresponding protocol, ended in Moscow recently. The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by S. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Syrian one by Salim Yasin, the Syrian planning minister. A SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent met with the Syrian minister and asked hin to describe Soviet-Syrian cooperation at the present stage and the prospects for expanding business contacts between the USSR and Syria.

[Question] What can you say about the significance of Soviet-Syrian cooperation for the development of Syria's industry? What are the prospects in the near future for expanding and intensifying this cooperation?

[Answer] As is known, our friendly countries have been cooperating in the economic spheres for many years. A large number of different economic projects have already been built in Syria with Soviet assistance, and the total number of joint enterprises under construction or already built exceeds 50. The commissioning of each of these projects facilitates Syria's further progress along the path of social progress and in the final analysis is leading to a substantial increase in the living standard of the republic's population. Apart from that, the growth of Syria's economic potential helps us considerably in our just struggle against imperialism's intrigues.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation has good prospects, and I am sure that it will continue to develop dynamically. During the session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which has just ended we discussed with our Soviet partners the possibilities of expanding our business contacts in many spheres; the electrification of Syria, the development of a Syrian national oil- and gas-extracting industry and the creation of an efficient transportation infrastructure in the country.

[Question] Please name the most important Soviet-Syrian cooperation projects in Syria. What is their role in the Syrian economy?

[Answer] As planning minister I place a great deal of importance on the help which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render us in the construction of transport arteries.

A ramified railroad network over 1,200 km in length has been created in our country with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. These routes have linked Syria's northern and southern regions, and a particularly important factor in the further development of Syria's foreign trade, including that with the USSR.

The Soviet Union has a major role in the creation of Syria's national oil-extraction industry. A great number of oilfields in our republic have been developed with the active participation of Soviet engineers. Now these oilfields produce the bulk of the oil extracted in the country.

The giant Euphrates hydraulic power complex--the largest installation of its kind in the Near East--has enormous significance for the development of Syria's economy. The units of this complex' hydroelectric power station currently produce more than 80 percent of all the electric power consumed in Syria. It is characteristic that the Soviet Union supplies us with all the equipment for the complex.

[Question] What can you say about the activity of the Soviet engineers, technicians and other specialists at the projects being jointly constructed in Syria?

[Answer] In my opinion the Soviet specialists are earnest, conscientious and highly qualified workers. Moreover they readily help the Syrian technicians working side by side with them to attain the necessary skills, and they do not limit themselves to theoretical explanations but also teach our people to utilize in practice the knowledge they have gained. Their cooperation with their Syrian colleagues is based on cohesion and firm friendship. And of course, the Soviet engineers and workers are doing everything for the successful functioning of the installations being erected by them.

[Question] In May this year an agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and Syria on trade turnover between the USSR and Syria for 1981-85. In accordance with this document the total volume of bilateral trade will increase in this period by 150 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year period and will total about R2 billion. What, in your opinion, are the prospects for the successful fulfillment of the said agreement?

[Answer] The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria is invariably built on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, and on a mutual understanding of each other's problems and interests. It will indubitably also develop in the trade sphere. I am convinced that the 5-year agreement on trade turnover between the USSR and Syria will be fulfilled successfully and I sincerely hope that it will be fulfilled ahead of schedule and on a scale considerably exceeding the volume of bilateral trade envisaged by this document.

In conclusion, what in your opinion are the ways to a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in the Near East?

The Near East is under constant pressure from the forces of imperialism and Zionism. World reaction's main instrument in our region is Israel, whose aggressive policy in relation to the neighboring sovereign states is assuming increasingly monstrous forms. We angrily condemn the unceasing barbarous raids by the Israeli Air Force on Lebanon, as a result of which hundreds of completely innocent people, chiefly old people, women and children, are dying.

Peace in the Near East can be reestablished only if the consequences of the Israeli aggression are eliminated and the Palestinian people are granted their legitimate right to self-determination. Our country is struggling for the peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict and for a durable and just peace in our region on the basis of the observance of all the norms of international law and human rights. The friendly Soviet Union, the other countries of socialism and all the world's peace-loving forces are helping us in this struggle.

RPP CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE RAPPROCHEMENT

LD070232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The SAUDI PRESS AGENCY [SPA] has disseminated a statement defining Saudi Arabia's official position toward the efforts of Sudanese President Numayri to effect a reconciliation between the Arabs and the As-Sadat regime. The statement said that President Ja'far Numayri should abandon his attempts at reconciliation between the Arabs and Egypt and affirmed that Saudi Arabia adheres to its policy toward Egypt, to the principles of Arab solidarity and the Arab League resolutions condemning the Camp David deal.

It is this solidarity at which the efforts of the Egyptian-Sudanese alliance are directed. This alliance, serving the interests of the United States and Israel, began to take shape after the Sudanese president restored diplomatic relations with Cairo last April in contravention of the Arab summit conferences' resolutions.

It should also be noted that both Egypt and Sudan are trying to give the impression that Saudi Arabia has welcomed the rapprochement between them. In line with this policy, the Egyptian and Sudanese papers published long excerpts from articles published earlier by the Saudi papers AR-RIYAD and ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT saying that the Arab world looks forward impatiently to Egypt's return to the Arab front.

The Egyptian and Sudanese papers were extremely enthusiastic about the initiative taken by AR-RIYAD in calling for a new conference of Arab kings and presidents to discuss the return of sister Egypt to the fold of the Arab family. In reporting this initiative, Cairo's AL-AKHBAR did not forget to point out that the Saudi paper had coupled its call with a fierce attack against members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

It was in these circumstances that the official SPA disseminated its statement affirming that the Saudi leadership does not share the views of hired pens in this respect and testifying once more to the choking isolation in which Egypt and Sudan find themselves in the Arab arena.

The Sudanese leadership is trying to justify its collusion with the As-Sadat regime and its acceptance of its capitulatory policy by harping on the tune of the common historical destiny of the two countries. Such excuses, however, could hardly stem the wave of disgust that has swept Sudan since its leaders joined Cairo's capitulatory stand so openly.

Egyptian-Sudanese relations have witnessed many events throughout their history. At one time, for example the two countries were joined together in what was then called the Egyptian-English Sudan. Colonial officials in London and Cairo determined the destinies of the Sudanese then. It was only after the July 1952 revolution that conditions were favorable for fraternal alliance and cooperation between the two parts of the Nile Valley.

But, as is known, As-Sadat pursues a line aimed at the liquidation of the gains of that historical revolution with a view to restoring the days when oppression and exploitation governed relations among the African peoples.

The Sudanese people are more aware of these facts than anybody else. That is why they raise their voices in protest against collusion between Cairo and Khartoum. Leader of the Sudanese Trade Unionist Movement and leading Ulema Ibrahim Zakariya affirms that opposition to Ja'far Numayri's regime has been gradually growing and that its social base has been shrinking.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH NIGERIAN STEEL MINISTER

PM061334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Malam Mam Ali Makele, Nigerian federal minister for steel development, on 3 August and had a talk with him.

U.S. ENVOY TO GAMBIA ACCUSED OF 'INTERFERING'

LD061516 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Aug, TASS--Speaking at a press conference in the Gambian capital, the U.S. ambassador to Gambia, L. Piper, maintained that an operation to 'neutralise' the army barracks where the supporters of the Supreme Council of the Revolution who had made an abortive coup d'etat on July 30, were rounded up was "developing successfully." The U.S. ambassador made a statement in effect tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

According to FRANCE PRESSE, the Senegalese troops which entered Gambia after the coup launched an offensive against the insurgents in three columns: along the ocean coast, along the Gambia River, directly on to the Bakau suburb, where the army barracks held by the insurgents are situated.

According to UPI Agency, the leader of the uprising Kukli Samba Sanyang has left Banjul and gone underground.

FRANCE PRESSE reports heavy casualties among the Gambian population. In the capital's Royal Victoria Hospital alone 130 deaths were registered. According to AFP, large numbers of dead bodies were dumped into the estuary of the Gambia River.

AFP says that one of the Gambian President Jawara's wives and his four children held hostage by the insurgents have been released.

At a meeting with newsmen in Banjul President Jawara criticised what he called an unexpected decision of the British Government to prepare for the evacuation of British nationals from Gambia. A transport plane has already been dispatched to Dakar, the capital of Senegal, to evacuate British citizens from Banjul. President Dawda Jawara said such measures were unnecessary, since no one threatened foreigners in Banjul.

ARVID PELSHE ARTICLE ON PARTY CONTROL ACTIVITIES

LD062030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 6 Aug 81

["Control Is an Important Instrument of Party Policy"--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Aug (TASS)--"...Party control fulfills important educational and ideological functions..strengthening the power of the law, and the immutability of party norms and at the same time raising the activity and responsibility of communists and officials. That is what party control tries to do. Herein lies one of its major creative functions," writes Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Commission attached to the CPSU Central Committee. His article, devoted to the work of the party control organs has been published in KOMMUNIST, the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Just as other levers of administration and organization of production, he points out, control and checking on implementation fulfill creative functions. They keep business on its toes and help implement what has been planned. Control simultaneously acts as an effective form of revealing and overcoming shortcomings and as a tested means of struggle for what is new and progressive and against stagnation, routinization and backwardness. Control helps correct mistakes, overcome difficulties and shortcomings, bureaucratic, narrow departmental and unnecessary local priority [jstnicheskiy] barriers and gives free range to research, initiative and creative work."

"An important place belongs to control in major work which is to be carried out in perfecting the socialist way of life and in eradicating everything which stands in the way of forming the new man, Arvid Pelshe continues.

"At the 26th congress it was noted that the party Central Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee and the party commissions of the local party organs have stepped up the struggle against the violations of party and state discipline. But all the same, checking on implementation Leonid Brezhnev stressed, still remains a bottleneck in the work of a considerable number of party organizations. Many shortcomings in economic activity are caused by the lack of an efficient system of control and by a paper style of management. Briefly, life insistnetly dictates the need for organizing control of a higher order which meets the requirements now put forward by the party."

"A major foundation of party control is its adherence to principles, Arvid Pelshe stressed. Each check and the examination of its results are conducted from positions of party-wide, state-wide interests, from the point of view of their consistent and resolute protection. No allowances are made for narrow departmental, unnecessary local priority and even more so private, personal consideration! Rather, on the contrary, control is uncompromisingly spearheaded against such phenomena whereby to the detriment of the common cause and despite collective efforts, the selfish aims of "one's own ministry," "one's own enterprise," "one's own rayon," and "one's own person" are brought to the forefront. Implementing party control means revealing everything that runs counter to the Leninist norms of party life, to communist morals and to the requirements of the program and the charter of the CPSU, and doing so with unshakable firmness and without the slightest concessions and hesitation.

After the 25th congress almost 300,000 people were expelled from the party for misdemeanors, incompatible with the title of communist. Moreover, 91,000 candidates were not accepted as members of the CPSU as a check on their political business and moral qualities had showed that they were not worthy of this lofty title. At the 26th congress it was stressed with renewed vigor that our attitude toward those who conduct themselves unworthily and break the charter of the party and the norms of the party morals has been, is and will be uncompromising."

IMPROVED LABOR CONDITIONS IN AZERBAIJAN NOTED

LD061546 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Baku, 6 Aug, TASS--The level of noise at manufacturing plants in Azerbaijan (a constituent Soviet republic in Transcaucasus) has become considerably lower. The air in the workshops has become notably cleaner. Improved labour conditions, and a smaller number of accidents at work are the result of the mechanization of labour-intensive processes, and the introduction of advanced equipment and technology.

Those favourable changes are largely a result of the active work of the heavy engineering workers' union and its leader Shamil Aliyev. He asked for and received bigger outlays from enterprises for occupational safety. In the past year more than 850,000 roubles were spent for the purpose. The plenary meeting of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions, highly praised the work of the former milling machine operator as his union branch's leader.

After 35 years of work as a milling machine operator Shamil Aliyev, whose personal labour achievement was honoured with a Gold Star of the Hero of Socialist Labour, was elected head of the Heavy Engineering Workers' Union. As a rule he is seldom seen in his office in the mornings. He starts his working day meeting union workers at manufacturing plants. He and his inspectors lay special emphasis on controlling the observance of labour legislation by the administration of the plants, on occupational safety matters and improving the conditions of life of the workers. The plants now build more rest homes, preventoriums and children's health centers situated on the shore of the Caspian Sea where workers and their children rest and if necessary undergo treatment. All expenses connected with their rest and treatment are covered by the trade union. More than 2,000 people have already visited the new rest home Mashinostroitel one of the best in Azerbaijan.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON LANGUAGE PROBLEMS

WA041600 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "For the Purity and Culture of Language"]

[Text] A conference at the Georgian CP Central Committee was dedicated to the observance of literary norms of language, its purity, to the struggle against linguistic inaccuracies, and to the cultural composition of advertising-information texts. Secretaries of party committees, ministry and department leaders, leaders of scientific institutions and mass-information media participated in the conference.

It was noted at the conference that the carrying out of a number of successive decrees on ways to improve the teaching of Georgian, Russian, Abkhazian, Armenian and Azeri have created favorable conditions for the general linguistic culture of the republic's population. However, facts of distorting established language norms are still frequent in the practice of trade and services institutions, city management, advertising and entertainment organizations. It is the opinion of specialists that unqualified composing of texts for posters, signs, road markers, labels and price lists introduces unnatural forms into a language and pollutes it. The lack of control and absence of qualified editors often leads to incorrect multi-language texts being printed on signs, road markers and posters. Ministries, departments, institutions, and other organizations responsible for issuing and promulgating textual and visual information are urged to increase demand on their quality, linguistic and executory culture; local soviets of peoples' deputies are urged to afford constant control over the condition of advertising-information texts, signs and posters in the villages and towns of the republic.

A summary account of the conference was delivered by G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

LATVIAN PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EDUCATION WORK

LD070144 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1630 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting of the republican party aktiv was held on 17 July in Riga at the political education office of the Communist Party of Latvia. The question of the tasks of the republic's party organization in further improving the effectiveness of ideological and political education work in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress was discussed.

The meeting opened with an introductory speech by Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. He emphasized the very important tasks of the republic's party organization in improving ideological and political education work in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered by Anderson, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. Participating in the debate were Plaude, secretary of the Riga Gorkom of the Latvian Communist Party; Shevchenko, secretary of the Daugavpils Gorkom; Bartkevich, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Jursons, first secretary of the Liepaja Raykom; Sozonov, operator at the Riga experimental technological tool factory; Skulme, deputy chairman of the board of the Latvian SSR Union of Artists; Dauksts, secretary of the party committee of the Stucka Latvian State University; Strods, secretary of the party organization of the Union of Latvian Soviet Writers; and Paylora, secretary of the party committee of Latvian Maritime Shipping.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Comrades Auskaps, Dmitriyev, Postnikov, Strautmanis, Vagris, Verro and Pugo, and also Veltistov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting of the republic's party aktiv.

PROPAGANDA WORK SEMINAR HELD IN PETROPAVLOVSK

LD060159 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 2308 GMT 3 A[illegible]81

[Summary] An oblast seminar for deputy secretaries of party organizations dealing with ideological affairs has been held in Petropavlovsk to discuss ways to further improve ideological work, improve ties between party propaganda and life, and increase the purposefulness and effectiveness of propaganda work. Participants exchanged work experiences. Stepanov, first secretary of the obkom, spoke at the seminar.

OIL, GAS EXTRACTION COMPETITION APPROVED

LD070324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the initiative of the labor collectives of Tyumenskaya Oblast in launching socialist competition to achieve extraction of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day from the oblast's fields ahead of schedule in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The decision adopted on this question notes that the collectives of oil and gas workers, geologists, power engineers, builders and transportation organization staff in Tyumenskaya Oblast have adopted a socialist pledge to achieve a daily extraction rate of 1 million tons of oil in April 1984 and of 1 billion cubic meters of gas in the first quarter of 1985, thereby ensuring fulfillment ahead of schedule of the oil and gas extraction tasks defined in the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-85 and in the period up to 1990.

The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the Tyumenskaya Oblast labor collectives. The Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics and the party committees of krays and oblasts which have oil and gas extraction enterprises are advised to launch widespread action to disseminate the initiative of the Tyumenskaya Oblast labor collectives and to develop socialist competition to fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan in extracting oil and gas, drilling boreholes, and building and bringing into operation oil and gas industry projects.

Extraction Up

LD060620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Tyumenskaya oil production workers have achieved a new level of oil extraction. In the last few days they have extracted 890,000 tons. This is 55,000 tons more than in the first days of August last year. This increase was mainly due to new high productivity oil-boring wells being put into use, and to more efficient methods of oil extraction.

LATVIA PARTY COMMITTEE EXAMINES PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD070143 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0300 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The results of fulfillment of our republic's economic and social development plan in the first half of 1981 have been evaluated at the Latvia Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. There are basic shortcomings in the work of several ministries and departments and serious transgressions against the state plan discipline have been permitted. For instance, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Sarkana Avaigzne plant, and several other enterprises have lower production than in the first half of 1980.

BRIEFS

GAS FROM TURKMENIA DESERT--Moscow, 4 Aug, TASS--Gas from Deep Horizons is now being extracted in Turkmenia. The first four kilometre deep well has produced a powerful gusher--a million cubic metres of gas per day. The geologists' forecast thus proved true--in the lower tiers of the sedimentary cover there are vast natural gas reserves, writes Moscow news information. In Turkmenia there are now more than 50 superdeep wells. Almost 40 percent of them yielded a commercial influx of gas or oil. Gas produced by deep wells so far accounts for less than one percent of the total gas extraction in the republic. But its share is to grow scores of times by the year 2000. [Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 4 Aug 81 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6 AUG

LD070252 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In the Russian Federation the harvest is underway in 56 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. The harvest of early grain crops has been completed in the northern Caucasus, in the majority of oblasts in the Ukraine and in the south of Kazakhstan. The harvest is gradually moving east. Mass harvesting is underway in the Urals, along the Volga, in Belorussia and the republics of the Soviet Baltic states. (0100 GMT)

Grain crops have been harvested to date on 80 percent of the area in Kurskaya Oblast. Gomelskaya Oblast is the fastest harvest worker as three-quarters of all grain crops have been reaped and threshed. Kirovogradskaya Oblast is completing harvest early despite rain. Grain crops have been cut on 60 percent of the area in Mordovia. (0400 GMT)

Only northern regions of the Don are still harvesting; grain crops have been gathered in over an area of about 3 million hectares, with most farms completing operations in 7-10 days. (0700 GMT)

Today we have received reports on the beginning of harvesting of string crops in the Altay and of winter rye in the south of Tyumenskaya Oblast. The last hectares of grain crops are being harvested today on the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovogradskaya Oblast in the Ukraine. Many rayons in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolyskiy Kray and other parts of the country have fulfilled their tasks and are continuing above-plan sales of grain crops. According to the latest data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration grain and pulse crops have been reaped on almost 40 percent of the area sown to them in the country. (0900 GMT)

Harvesting is now in full swing both in the grain crops fields and on fodder lands. Grasses have been cut in the country on a total of about 64 million hectares, about 77 percent of the plan. Production of haylage has been stepped up; about 46 million tons of this fodder has been laid in, 70 percent of the task. Laying of silage has begun in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is very important and extensive work: almost one-quarter of 1 billion tons of succulent fodders are to be laid in. Farms intend to utilize all resources, not only corn, but also potato, sugar beet and sunflower tops. In order to raise the nutrition of fodders, carrots, potatoes and other nutritional crops are added, as well as corn mass. Chemical preservatives raise the quality of silage considerably, allowing the nutritional properties of fodders to be conserved. Until today, approximately half of silage laid in has had preservatives added. However, a shortage of such additives is holding up wide implementation of this progressive method. Enterprises of the chemical and petroleum refining industries are making poor use of the available capacities to increase output of preservatives. Farms in certain Lithuanian regions are getting very high yields for fodder. Lithuanian farms have on the whole fulfilled tasks for fodder production, thanks to mechanized gathering of vitaminous grass meal; Armenia and Moldavia show lower productivity for machine gathering of grasses, per machine. (1000 GMT)

In Ruybyshevskaya Oblast, 1 million hectares of cereals have been reaped; 50,000 hectares have been threshed in Ryazanskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

The virgin land area in the north of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, where a new rice growing area is being created, has received guaranteed irrigation. Water has been supplied to 60,000 hectares of land by the major hydroelectric station at (Telpidzhelvan) which came into operation today. Every second up to 100 cubic meters of water is distributed through the system of irrigation which covers the whole of this virgin land area. (1200 GMT)

Farms in Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have finished harvesting; in spite of strong winds, heat, and heavy rains, the harvest has been gathered in without losses. Preparations for the sowing campaign are underway; one-third of the allotted area has already been ploughed. Ten of Belgorodosaya's 18 rayons have finished harvesting early grain crops. (1300 GMT)

Over 3 million hectares of grain crops have been cleared by growers in Kazakhstan. Grain crops occupy 25 million hectares this year. The harvest is ending in the south of the republic. It is in full swing in the west, and it is underway in the east. It has begun in the central regions. The intake of Kazakhstan grain from there is increasing at state granaries. The average yield is 10 quintals per hectare. Grain will soon start arriving from the northern oblasts where harvesting time is approaching. Dry and hot weather in some areas of the northern oblasts, which are the main growing region in Kazakhstan, has hastened the ripening and brought the start of grain harvesting closer. (1330 GMT)

Harvesting of the main food crop, spring wheat, is beginning on farms of Kurganskaya Oblast. In conditions of a dry and arid summer the grain crops are sparse and stunted. To reap such grain crops, many combine headers have been altered to a low cut. The area under wheat in the oblast is over 1 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

FURTHER PROGRESS OF GRAIN HARVESTING CONSIDERED

PM061616 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting at its Height"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 27 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on an area of 35 million hectares--29 percent. Some 28.7 million hectares of grain have been threshed: That is 82 percent of the area cut.

Farms in 14 union republics are harvesting.

Last week the harvest front moved rapidly 500-800 km northward. This week it widened just as substantially from the center of the country's European territory toward the east and west. The harvesting was launched in Orenburgskaya Oblast, Tataria and Bashkiria. The first few tens of thousands of hectares of grain have been cut in Omskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts. In Amurskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts and Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays the reapers have also emerged into the fields. Lithuania, Latvia and Belorussia have begun harvesting. All our union republics (with the exception, as yet, of Estonia) are harvesting.

In many parts of the country the harvest began earlier than usual: by 2 weeks. Judge for yourself: When have they ever finished harvesting the winter wheat in Moskovskaya Oblast by the end of July? Yet this year they have done so. Mytishchinskiy Rayon was the first in the oblast to finish harvesting wheat. The yield of that crop is approaching an average of 30 quintals per hectare here.

Farms in Russia's major granaries are finishing the harvest--in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban and Rostovskaya Oblast. Here, by Monday, grain had been cut on 91, 86 and 83 percent of the area respectively.

The other day the grain reaching the state's storehouses from the fields of the Kuban reached the 2 million-ton mark. This is mainly strong and valuable wheat. Many farms finished the harvest in 7-9 days, as was stated in their pledges.

Nearly 100,000 tons of grain a day are now reaching elevators and reception centers from farmers in Stavropolskiy Kray. This is one of the most intensive schedules in recent years. Farms in Budennovskiy and Ipatovskiy Rayons have fulfilled their annual plan for the sale of grain to the state. Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have pledged to given the state 1.9 million tons of grain.

Work is proceedings at a high rate in Ukrainian grainfields. The experience of the best farms and the achievements of front-runners are becoming the common property of rural workers. High results are being achieved by grain growers in Odesskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kharkovskaya, Khersonskaya, Kirovogradskaya and other oblasts.

Grain deliveries into state storage are increasing. Many oblasts in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and farms in Azerbaijan and Moldavia are carrying out procurement well.

During the week Rostovskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes threshed the grain crops from 830,000 hectares. High results have been achieved by farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast--795,000 hectares, Voronezhskaya--602,000 hectares, Saratovskaya--584,000 hectares, Stavropolskiy Kray--566,000 hectares the Kuban--533,000 hectares. More than 300,000 hectares of grain was thrested during the week in Orenburgskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kharkovskaya and Zaprozhskaya Oblasts.

During the week grain and pulse crops were cut on 12.4 million hectares in the country and threshed from 14.3 million hectares. In the RSFSR the corresponding figures are 7.7 million and 8.5 million hectares, and in the Ukraine--3.3 million and 4.4 million. The higher rate of threshing is explained by the fact that at the beginning of the harvest farms were concentrating on two-stage harvesting and cut many swathes of grain, while now they are taking advantage of the dry weather to thresh it rapidly.

Against the background of the harmonious grain harvesting, concern is generated by the relatively low rate of harvesting of pulse crops in Belogorodskaya, Tambovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya and a number of other oblasts. Yet these are very important crops. Their production is to be increased considerably in the near future. This year is not completely favorable for them, so it is all the more important to fully harvest all that has been grown and carefully prepare seeds for next year's crop.

The harvest is approaching in northern Kazakhstan and Siberia. This is a major campaign. Machinery and transportation facilities are being shipped to the east. However, the main load is always on their own people and their own machines. And in this connection it should be said yet again that the degree of readiness of machinery here is inadequate. In Kazakhstan 24,500 tractors have not been repaired, and only 77 percent of grain combines are ready for work; in Novosibirskaya Oblast 84 percent of combines are ready and in Tomskaya Oblast--88 percent.

The level of work readiness of high-powered tractors like the K-700 and T-150 in the country as a whole is lower than last year's, which can also hardly be called satisfactory. There are many unrepaired corn-harvesting and beet-harvesting combines. It may also be said that, for instance, farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray are carrying out the harvest with a 93-percent level of readiness of the combine pool; in Rostovskaya Oblast the figure is 95 percent and in Orenburgskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts--86 percent. Perhaps the state of repair work and the supply of spare parts for machinery should become a subject of serious discussion among leaders of the ministries and departments concerned.

The harvesting of an important industrial crop--flax--has begun in the Ukraine and Belorussia. In Belorussia operations are being carried out by the progressive group flow-type method over the entire area of 230,000 hectares.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Kostromskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts have begun to pull the flax.

The harvest is in full swing. Its tempo is increasing. It is important now to work rapidly and skillfully in the fields and also to ensure full preservation of the harvest grown and the good-quality processing of the produce.

BRIEFS

UZBEK CONSTRUCTION COMPLEX--A new construction complex has been established in the Dzhizakskaya Oblast of the Uzbek SSR. The complex will contribute to the establishment of industrial farms and irrigation networks and to the construction of schools in the oblast, which has a promising future in the field of cotton cultivation. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81 GF]

EIGHT SATELLITES LAUNCHED IN SOVIET UNION

LD070736 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--On Thursday the Soviet Union launched eight artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1287--Cosmos-1294. All the eight satellites were put into their orbits by one carrier rocket.

They carry scientific equipment intended to continue research into outer space.

All the eight satellites revolve in the orbits that are close to those planned with the initial characteristics: period of revolution--115.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface--1,508 kilometres, minimal distance--1,446 kilometres, orbit inclination--74 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

RADIATION PROTECTION SYSTEM--Moscow, 5 Aug (TASS)--A new system of protection against radiation which has been applied for the first time in the Soviet Union at the Novovoronezhskaya atomic power station has fully vindicated itself. The equipment of the 1-million kilowatt unit of the water-cooled power reactor is encased in a ferrous concrete jacket that is capable of retaining all radioactive emissions even in the event of a pipe fracture. Specialists affirm that this protection system is safer than those used previously, and experts from many countries who have visited this station have stated unanimously that the background radioactive radiation here is considerably lower than the permitted norms. As at any other Soviet atomic station, at the Novovoronezhskaya particular attention is devoted to protecting personnel and the environment from radiation, although doing so is quite expensive. The strict security measures taken have made the risk for personnel working here lower than that in any other field of production. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Aug 81 LD]

NUCLEAR REACTOR--The builders of Leningrad have begun to manufacture the first nuclear reactor of 1.5 million kilowatt capacity, while the power of operational reactors does not exceed one million kilowatts. The reactor will be installed in a power station in the Baltic region which is lacking energy resources. One kilogram of nuclear fuel supplies as much electric power as 2,000 tons of coal. During 25 years of working not a single case of radioactive leakage was reported at Soviet nuclear power stations. [Text] [Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 1 Aug 81 LD]